

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 9.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1867.

NO. 2.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—ON WEST MAIN STREET.

TERMS.—TRICHTLY IN ADVANCE:
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For six months, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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and legal notices of like character to be
paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township officers, each \$1.00
For County " " 2.50
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

SCHOFIELD HOUSE!
RESTAURANT & SALON N!
By Col. J. Schringer,
No. 232 Green St. bet Jackson & Hancock.
dec. 23d, 1865. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Clement Doane,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL attend promptly to any business
entrusted to him in any of the courts
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier
building, on West street.

NEW GOODS!
Dry Goods, Clothing and
Groceries!

THE undersigned has just returned from
the Queen City with a well selected
stock of the above articles, to which he
invites the attention of citizens of Dubois
county. He is confident he can sell his
goods as cheap as any merchant in this vi-
cinity. His stock of gentlemen's clothing
is particularly fine. Call and see for your-
selves, at the big block, north of the Court
House.
JOSEPH EGG.
September 26, 1863—17

W. C. ADAMS. **H. BUETTNER.**
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING NOTES CLAIMS.
JASPER, INDIANA.
Office—North east corner McDonald and
West streets. March 14, 1863

Furniture for hire
The undersigned respectfully
informs the public
that he has now, and will constantly keep
on hand, or manufacture to order, all the
latest and most fashionable varieties of Fur-
niture, such as Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bed-
steads, Tables, Lounges, and a large assort-
ment of chairs, of the best styles. He re-
spectfully invites those desiring anything in
his line, to call and examine his stock be-
fore purchasing elsewhere, as he is confi-
dent he can please them, at his shop on the
corner of Newton and Porter streets.
JACOB ALLES.
Dec. 3d, 1864—17

Jasper and Loggootee!
ACCOMMODATION STAGE!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the regu-
lar mail line, respectfully informs the
traveling public that hereafter he will run
a Stage for the accommodation of passen-
gers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fri-
days. He will leave Jasper, in time to con-
nect with the trains on the O. & M. R. R.,
at Loggootee, and will return on Tuesdays,
Thursdays, and Saturdays. His team is a
good one, and passengers may rely on go-
ing through safely and in time.
ISIDORE SHOENAKER.
May 19th, 1866—7

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THE undersigned will hereafter practice
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County
and will promptly attend to all business en-
trusted to him.
WILL N. TRACEWELL

A. J. Beckett,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Washington, Indiana.

OFFICE—On West side Third street
between Main and Market streets, in
Campbell's new block, up stairs.
Will attend to all business entrusted
to him in the Courts of Dubois and Daviess
counties.
Nov. 17th, 1866.

JACK FROST.

A SONG FOR THE SEASON.

Jack Frost, he lived in a fine new house,
White, and light, and tall;
And what was the name of Jack's new
house?

Oh, he called it Icicle Hall.

Did Jack live all alone in his house?

Oh no! for you must know

He had his neat little wife with him there,
And her name was Jenny Snow.

You may think they lived upon coolish
terms

In their Icicle Hall;

But Frost and Snow were sure to agree,
They never fell out at all.

They gave their parties and saw their
friends,

With frequent feast and treat;

There were young Mr. Rain, and smart
Miss Hail,

And rattling old Mrs. Sleet.

Sometimes when dull Mr. Fog dropped in,
They were not so gay as before.

He would hang about the live-long day,
And was voted a dismal bore.

One day, Jack Frost and his wife resolved
To be grand in Icicle Hall;

For it would have been strange if Jenny
Snow

Could not get up a ball.

The party was large, and gay, and fine,
And chandeliers of light

With frozen crystals sparkled and shone
In rainbow colors bright.

Wreaths all white, and festoons of snow,
Hung round each glittering wall;

And ice snowed over the floor
Of the rooms in Icicle Hall.

But while they walked and danced about,
The walls began to stream;

The floor was flooded, the roof fell in,
Dissolving like a dream.

Who had performed this marvelous feat?

It was one whom no one saw;

Aided above by the envious Sun,
It was mischievous old Mother Thaw!

Tenure of Civil Officers.

During the discussion of the bill to pre-
vent the removal from office by the Presi-
dent, in the U. S. Senate, last week, our
distinguished Senator, Mr. Hendricks, made
an able speech in opposition to it, from
which we copy a few extracts:

"Then, sir, this bill proposes to deny to
Mr. Johnson, as President of the United
States, that which has been conceded to
every President that went before him—to
place in the offices of the country, to aid
him in the execution of the laws, men who
sympathize with him in his views.

"A very insignificant question was asked
by the Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr.
Cowan] yesterday. To whom do the offices
belong? He answered well in saying they
belonged to the law. The man that is ap-
pointed is appointed simply to execute the
law, to discharge his duty under the law.

The office does not belong to him except
during the time for which he holds it; he
has no patent by which he can hold it be-
yond the will of the power that conferred
it. But suppose the propositions of Sena-
tors be correct, that the offices belong to
the people, is there nothing, then, due to
the large minority in the country? At the
recent elections, in October and November
last, eighteen hundred thousand voters of
this country endorsed the policy of the
President, about twenty-two hundred thou-
sand endorsed the policy of Congress. Out
of the four million of voters casting their
votes, eighteen hundred thousand men at
the polls said they believed the President
was right. Do Senators say these eighteen
hundred thousand men, representing nine
millionths of the people of this country out-
side of the seceding States—do Senators
say that that large portion of our
population have no rights in the
offices of the country; that it is a
wrong for which the President shall
be arraigned before the judgment of the
country if he does not leave all
the offices in the hands of men who
oppose his views?

The President has thus far not asked
to aid him in the execution of the

laws a proportion of the officers of
the country equal to the popular vote
in his favor. He has asked but for
one-sixth; while of the voters of the
country there is nearly one-half who
sustain him. In the great States of
New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana,
giving a popular vote of one million, forty-
four thousand votes cover the majority. A
change of forty-thousand in the enormous
vote of these three great States would
have thrown them in favor of the Presi-
dent—three States that give about seventy-
two electoral votes. And yet Senators say
that if the President of the United States
respects, in the latter matter of appoint-
ments to office, this enormous sentiment of
the country, he is to be charged with a
wrong.

Mr. Williams.—I should like to ask the
honorable Senator from Indiana, what pro-
portion of the one million eight hundred
thousand men to whom he refers voted and
determined in 1864 that the war for the
Union was a failure?

Mr. Hendricks.—I have not made any
calculation upon that subject; and, sir, I
know of no portion of the voters of the
country who voted that sentiment. I know
of no expression of that opinion. I know
of a resolution, to which I suppose the Sen-
ator means to refer, declaring that thus far,
up to certain time, the war had proved a
failure to restore the Union. Eight
months after that, in my judgment, that
resolution ought to have been proved un-
true, and the result of the war ought to
have proved that the Union was restored.

But, sir, the Union is not yet restored; and
until the Senator from Oregon is ready to
bring all of the States into their proper
relations in the Federal Union upon the
basis of the Constitution, until he is ready
to admit into the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives loyal men who are able to take
the oath prescribed by law, he can not say
that the restoration of the Union is com-
pleted.

But, sir, I have spoken of the one million
eight hundred thousand men who at
the late elections voted in favor of the pol-
icy of the President of the United States,
to say the least of it a very large minority
and when Senators claim that the offices
belong to the people, what are the rights
of this large minority?

When you speak of the offices belonging
to the people, let me ask what are the rights
of this minority of one million eight hun-
dred thousand men? It is not asked, and
has not been asked as a general proposi-
tion, that the offices should be given
to the men who opposed the election of
the present Chief Magistrate. It is simply
asked that of the men who voted for him in
1864, he should be allowed to bring into
office a reasonable number of those who
now support him and are in sympathy with
him. Is that unjust? Is it an unfair
thing to demand, so that the Senator from
Massachusetts is authorized to denounce it
as a misconduct on the part of the
President? Is a thing that was so gener-
ally sustained by the majority party in 1861
wrong in 1866? I do not understand
it so.

A proposition is before the Illinois
Legislature for a law requiring farmers to
restrain their stock by fences, thus dispens-
ing with the use of fences for the protection
of the growing crops. It is estimated that
this will result in an annual saving to
farmers in the aggregate of hundreds of
thousands of dollars.

A new appropriation bill for the
negro Bureau calls for \$38,000,000. This
is a tax upon the laboring whites to sup-
port idle negroes, who were self support-
ing before the Abolitionists got hold of
them. As this awful tax is brought upon
us by a purely Republican measure,
in strict justice that party ought to
be made to pay it all.

The greatest wonder in the State of
Iowa is the "Walled Lake," which is three
feet higher than the earth's surface, and oc-
cupies nineteen hundred acres. It has not
yet been ascertained where the water
comes from or where it goes to, yet it
always remains fresh and clear.

Virginia owes a public debt of over
\$400,000,000.

France is decreasing in population.

What has been Learned about Cholera in New York.

Conclusions of the Board of Health
Concerning the Visitation in
1866—Its Lessons.

Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statis-
tics for the New York Board of Health, in
his first annual report, sums up briefly un-
der the heading "Was cholera generally
epidemic in 1866?" all the important fea-
tures of the visitation of that year. These
conclusions, it may be assumed, form the
gist of the information that was published
during the whole season, and all that was
learned by the Board of Health:

"First—That true Asiatic cholera ap-
peared in various places in the cities of
New York and Brooklyn, in scattered and
widely distant localities, for some time pre-
vious to July 10; and that, as early as June
6, it manifested a tendency to occur in
groups and as a 'house epidemic,' even
where there existed no other discoverable
cause than the saturated clothing and the
undisinfected excrements of the cholera
sick; and that at early period in July there
existed in New York and Brooklyn certain
well marked cholera fields, in which the
virus of the epidemic appears to have be-
come, in some manner, fixed in the soil, or
in the local atmosphere of those neighbor-
hoods.

"Second—That neither the house epi-
demies nor the cholera fields were invariably
those in which septic or common 'summer
cholera' was most likely to occur, and that
the grouping of cases, and the particular
places of outbreak, could not invariably be
accounted for upon the hypothesis of local
origin and self produced or domestic causes,
though the presence of recognized collateral
or localizing conditions that favored the
propagation of the malady had few excep-
tions; those exceptions were significant
and important.

"Third—That in houses and localities
where well marked first cases of cholera
were not promptly treated by local clean-
ing and specific disinfection, cholera soon
gained a foothold as a local epidemic, and
that we have found no large group of fatal
cases in which this was not true; while in
a great number of instances, where the dis-
infection was prompt and adequate, the ar-
rest of cholera in the very worst localities,
and the worst houses and populations, was
immediate and final.

"Fourth—That in three hundred and six-
ty-two houses where individual persons or
families were smitten by cholera, but which
were promptly brought under full sanitary
control by disinfection and local purification,
the pestilence did not extend beyond
the family in which the first case occurred.

"Fifth—That overcrowding, bad ventila-
tion, dampness and filth of apartments,
dwelling houses and blocks, together with
neglected water-closets, common privies,
domestic neglect, street filth, and defective
drainage, were the chief localizing conditions
of the epidemic wherever it spread rapidly
or remained obstinately.

"Sixth—That about one half of all the
victims of the cholera who reached the cold
stage, died, and that no method of medical
treatment seemed to have any positively
curative effect upon cholera in collapse.

"Seventh—That every important out-
break of the epidemic affecting more than
one person or one family seems to have
been preceded some days, or more than
twenty-four hours, by a first case or a small
group of cases of cholera, or cholera diar-
rhea, in the house or immediate locality.

"Eighth—That in most instances where
a first case of cholera was, from any cause,
left to contaminate a foul common privy, a
damp, porous or filthy soil, or a crowded
and filthy house, without thorough
disinfection soon applied, other cases fol-
low."

ILLINOIS COTTON.—We have of late ob-
served the arrival of a large number of bales
of Illinois cotton, mostly from the counties
of Williamson, Hamilton, White and Saline.
It is generally well baled, and presents the
appearance of being of good fabric.—
Shawneetown Mercury.

Stranger—"Gardener, why do you
water the sidewalk so much?" Gardener—
"Sore, master has nothing to excuse him,
and he makes me keep the sidewalk wet
while he looks at the ladies' ankles."

France is decreasing in population.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRANT—ASHLEY
THE CAT-PAW OF STEVENS AND
BUTLER.

"Mack," the Washington corres-
pondent of the Cincinnati Commer-
cial, in his letter of the 30th, has a
long expose of the real secret attach-
ed to the impeachment resolution of
Ashley, of Ohio. We copy a portion,
showing that Beast Butler, and Thad.
Stevens were the real authors of the
scheme. Old Butler can never for-
give Grant for exposing his inefficient,
blundering military career. Here the
extracts:

"As soon as the resolution was
read, Mr. Bingham jumped from his
seat and went over to Ashley, to
whom he addressed some very strong
language, asking him what he meant
by such a proposition as that, why he
didn't frame it to apply to the Presi-
dent only, instead of making it a drag-
net to include every officer of the
Government. Ashley hesitated a
while, affected a knavish smile, and
replied that "he guessed it was all
right." "No, it isn't all right," said
Mr. Bingham. "It's a stab at Gen.
Grant, and no such malicious thing
shall go through the House if I can
help it." "Suppose it does include
Grant," said Ashley.

By this time quite a group had col-
lected where the colloquy was being
held, and Thad. Stevens, scenting a
breeze, had come over to avert a
storm. Addressing him, Mr. Bingham
asked what was the meaning of
this damnable assault upon General
Grant. "Oh, nothing," said Stevens,
in his insidious way—"only we want
to investigate some charges recently
made against him. I don't see why
Grant should be free from investiga-
tion any more than Johnson; he's
just as bad as Johnson."

Mr. Bingham addressed Ashley, in
presence of several members, in lan-
guage like this: "Tell the honest
truth, now, who instigated that resolu-
tion?" "Why, what makes you
think it wasn't my own?" inquired
Ashley. "Because," said Bingham,
"I know there is too much cunning
in it for you, and I'll bet you anything
you dare that Thad. Stevens and Ben.
Butler either wrote it or dictated its
spirit."

After some further bantering and
badgering, on Bingham's part, Ash-
ley confessed that "Stevens had a lit-
tle to do with it, and Butler had a
little to do with it, and that one of its
principal objects was to give Butler
an opportunity of making and prov-
ing certain charges against Gen.
Grant."

Now, this is no story of the imagi-
nation. It is a statement of facts,
given to me by one who was witness
to it, and substantiated by others. I
heard it some time ago, but looked
upon it as so improbable on its face
that I declined to print it until I had
verified it from such a source as would
leave no doubt of its accuracy. Here
we would have the would-be leaders
of the Radical party engaged in the
foulest, most malignant and most
treacherous assault that the ingenuity
of devils could invent against the
man to whose valor and genius we
owe the existence of the nation to-
day.

At a late convention of negroes
in Washington—of black and white
negroes indiscriminately mixed—an
enthusiastic darkey passed round the
picture of an old wench by the name
of Jane Scott, who gave the first five
dollars towards the erection of a
monument to Lincoln. He said he
would "place the picture of Jane
Scott by the side of President Lin-
coln," and pointing to both pictures
he would say to his children, "there
is your emancipator and his sister." This
is about the highest specimen of
negro intelligence we have yet seen.

A spirit merchant in Killar-
ney, Ireland, has announced that he
has still on sale a small quantity of
whiskey which was drunk by the
Prince of Wales when last at Kil-
larney.